

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA. SEPTEMBER 10, 1879.

MEMPHIS at last calls for help. The wonder is that she has not appealed to the charitable before; for the situation is very deplorable. The fever will certainly last until the coming of frost, and no doctor sent to the relief of the stricken needed.

CONCERNING the election of four republicans in California, the democrats will have eleven majority in the house on all party questions; and if republicans are elected in the fifth Iowa and the twelfth New York districts, the majority will still be nine over all opposition. This is not a very large margin, but it is large enough if members will give the business of the people strict attention during the session.

With plenty of money and patronage at their command it is not strange that the republicans have succeeded in carrying Maine by a slender majority. Grant's clear majority in the state in 1872 was 32,335, and in 1876 Hayes had 16,477. It is strange that Mr. Blaine and his co-laborers had to resort to wholesale disfranchisement and to open bribery and corruption to secure a majority. In one voting district in the city of Lewiston the names of seven hundred greenback-democratic votes were stricken from the voting lists, and there was no chance for redress. Under all the circumstances of the case Mr. Blaine has very little reason for exultation. The state has been uniformly true to radicalism. Last year, more by accident than otherwise, the radicals lost a portion of the state government, and they have "simply regained what they lost by inaction and over-confidence."

As a discoverer of mares' nests, our respected contemporary, the Savannah News, is entitled to the champion belt. Only the other day the News discovered, ahead of all competition, that the lessors of the State road were engaged in a conspiracy to base the Macon and Brunswick road, build the extension and thus have a "monopoly" route to the sea; and now our contemporary has discovered that there will be no railroad legislation because the "powerful influence" that secured the passage of the lease bill will defeat all attempts in that direction. Since the News is in the mares' nest business it has never occurred to that paper that the Cincinnati Southern might lease the State road and the Macon and Brunswick build the extension and thus secure a continuous route to the sea? This would indeed be a "stupendous monopoly."

The Impeachment Trial.
Now that the trial of Mr. Goldsmith on the charges preferred against him by the house of representatives on behalf of the people is fully under way, we deem it our duty to urge upon those who will have to bring in the verdict in this case to divest themselves of all prejudices and preconceived notions in regard to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Every senator is a juror and he should sit upon the case and hear the evidence in a spirit of judicial fairness, determined to do his duty to the state and at the same time give justice to the accused. It should be borne in mind that the verdict in this trial is a matter of life and death with the comptroller-general. By it the reputation for honesty which he has heretofore borne will be reaffirmed and he will go forth with an unblemished record, or a stain will be affixed to his character which time cannot remove. The responsibility resting upon the senatorial jury is a very serious one and their impartiality should be gravely judicial in its character. On the one hand is their duty to the state; and on the other the appeal for justice that comes from the defendant. The one does not conflict with the other. Upon the plane of impartiality both blend and harmonize. The state does not seek to do injustice to the humblest of her citizens.

We are induced to urge these views upon the attention of the senate for the reason that there seems to be in the atmosphere the signs of a pressure to be brought to bear upon that body—vague and undefined, it is true, but palpable enough, nevertheless, to be mistaken by thoughtless persons for public opinion. Even senators, if we are not misinformed, have independently commented upon the case, thereby laying themselves open to a charge of prejudging the case without hearing the evidence. We believe that the reflecting portion of the public has been just enough to suspend judgment. Now let the senate hear the evidence impartially and pronounce its verdict in accordance therewith. In no other way can the ends of justice be subserved.

Gold Mining.
The gold fields of the older states are beginning to attract attention among the capitalists of the eastern money centers. Investments in well-located mines in these states are coming to be regarded as the safest and most remunerative that are now open to surplus capital. As an evidence of the new interest and movement, and of the care with which such investments are being made, we quote from a recent number of the New York Evening Mail: "A party of gentlemen in this city—business men engaged in different branches of mercantile and manufacturing activity—who, united, command a considerable capital, outside of and apart from the needs of their immediate affairs, have formed a syndicate for the purpose of acquiring and working good mining property. To that end they have engaged a practical mining man, who has not only been a pioneer over and in one of the great central mineral sections now coming into prominence and importance, but who has also the scientific knowledge, supplemented by actual practical experience in prospecting, locating and working mines sufficient to give reasonable assurance to his judgment and great weight to his character. Under the instruction of his employers, this gentleman will first make a thorough examination as a miner of the new virginiferous field that is being opened in Maine. He will extend his tour, if necessary, to the British provinces. On his return to this city he will proceed south to Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Steps have already been taken to secure control of valuable prospects in southern Colorado. The proposed mineralogical inquiry will then extend to Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian territory and western Texas. Later, the mining expert will proceed to Colorado, Utah, the Black Hills, Nevada, and, in fact, the whole area in which the precious metals are now found. The instructions under which he is acting are liberal and comprehensive, and should secure to those interested the control of large and profitable fields of investment and enterprise."

The New Crop.

The careful reader of the English news in yesterday's Constitution must have fully taken in the fact that mill hands and mill owners alike think that something must be done to reduce the price of raw cotton. The two classes disagree as to the price of labor, but they are solid in the belief that the price of cotton should be squeezed down to the lowest possible figure. The Ashton trade-union say that a strike would at least reduce production—which means, of course, a reduction in the price of cotton; the shareholders of the Oldham mills propose to run their spindles either on short time or stop them altogether "so as to bring a pressure to bear on the Liverpool cotton market." These facts are significant—and very much the fashion at this season of the year. In one way or another the mill owners almost invariably succeed in forcing the price of cotton down just when they want to buy, and the planters are ready to bring the crop to market.

One plan will not accomplish their purpose they have gathered, and still another, until they gather in a good share of the crop at, or even below, the price of production. Similar strategy will be adopted to the present, to carry around the world with a temporary惺惺相惜 correspondent who has a permanent position as a political candidate. No other ex-president has ever had so much to say about it, though it should not be discounted and co-denied in General

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Waxors has disappeared. Let us hope it is a Charley Rose case.

We have purposely waited until the season is over before informing our colored friends that watermelons are seventy-five cents a wagon-load in Kansas. Two months ago this announcement would have depulated whatever. There is more sure money today in hurrying on the picking and marketing of the new crop than in anything else that our people can turn their hands to.

Our unqualified advice is in favor of Cornelia. We have the best chance of getting the new crop to market. There should not be an idle hand in middle or lower Georgia while the present good weather lasts.

About Railroad Legislation.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, without even so much as attempting to defend its assumption that the state has no more right to interfere in the management of railroads than it has to control the business of a farmer, recurs to the subject by quoting what Tim Connerro has said in regard to the necessity for caution and deliberation on the part of the general assembly and the undesirability of legislation. After quoting a paragraph from THE CONSTITUTION and disconnecting it from its context, the News proceeds to remark that "this sudden discovery that legislation is undesirable" indicates a very radical change "in what we have understood to be the views of our Atlanta contemporary."

We have long harbored a violent suspicion that the editor of the News is not a careful reader of the editorial page of THE CONSTITUTION, and the fact is to be regretted, since only in that intellectual nook, so to speak, can our views and opinions be found recorded. Our position in regard to the railroads is precisely what it has been all along. Nearly three years ago we warned the corporations of what was in store for them if they persisted in their unjust discriminations, and at the same time we sought to show the people that in some respects discriminations were unavoidable. We have never lost an opportunity to warn the railroads to avoid exacerbating the people on the one hand, and to advise the people on the other, that railroad legislation is an extremely difficult and delicate piece of business. While warning Mr. Wadley to cease his discriminations against Americans, we endeavored to convince the people that legislation is undesirable if it could be avoided. Thus, in the article from which our contemporaries quotes, while we admitted legislation to be undesirable, we declared it to be imperative if the railroads continued to deal unfairly with the people. Legislation can only be undesirable when the managers of the corporations deal with the people in a spirit of fairness, and it has been our sole endeavor in everything we have written upon the subject to impress both parties to the contest to deal with each justly and equitably. We have sought to ally prejudice on the one hand and to warn the pride and pomp of monopoly on the other.

With respect to the influence of the Macon and Brunswick lead bill in preventing legislation, we are convinced that our Savannah contemporary knows a good deal more about it than we do; but that which may be reasonably sure—before the legislature adjourns there will be railroad legislation of some sort, and if any injustice to railroads is the result (which is not at all likely) the managers thereof will have only themselves to blame.

Since our esteemed contemporary has already turned the discussion from the fundamental relations between the people and railroad corporations, we hope to get the opinions and suggestions of the editor upon one other point. Admitting that railroad legislation of itself and by itself, is undesirable, what remedy have the people against the wilful discriminations of the corporations? What remedy has the public against extortion? That amounts to the practical confiscation of property? We would be glad to have our Savannah contemporary solve the problem.

Some of the ablest republican journals in New York are endeavoring to make it appear that Mr. Tilden is responsible for the inaction of Cornell. It does look so, at first glance.

PARDON US! didn't Mr. Roberts, of the Utica Herald, mention something about corn awhile ago? How will you have it. Mr. Roberts—boiled, steamed or baked? It is not an appetizing dish to be sure, but when one comes at the basis of a political feast, one can't complain if the dish is the genuine article. We cordially sympathize with Mr. Roberts.

The amiable Mr. Rogers is getting together the veto tools of the administration. When they are polished up a little, they will be placed in the executive woodshed until December.

The quinine professors are beginning to get their feelings hurt. Quinia has drawn in \$25,000 an ounce in Philadelphia. The foreign article is beginning to come in, and buyers have been holding off waiting for a decline. But it is safe to say that the draw will never drop to its proper level until congress has removed the duty of 40 cent upon the alkaloids of quinine. Cinchonidina, one of these alkalooids, is largely used as a substitute for quinia, and it is now held at \$1.70 an ounce. It can be manufactured at a cost of about 25 cents an ounce, but the present blood-tax upon it is kept up because there can be no foreign competition owing to the duty of 40 percent.

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realization of these possibilities are no longer of consideration, from a horizon standpoint, than a thousand and obstacles against the establishment of a new and independent southern state in the past five or six years.

Home Opinions.

Savannah News.
Our ticket at this writing is Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, for president and vice-president. Next

Savannah News.

The railroad bill will probably be subjected to a vote in the Senate next week. The question is, is it to be voted down or carried through?

It is to be hoped that in meeting the requirements of the constitutionality of the bill, the committee will give full protection to the people, will be moderate in its construction and just to the railroads.

The object of polo is to preserve the intellect of the metropolitan nobility. A game that will amuse and at the same time do the work of an asylum for the feeble-minded is worthy of public attention. If the publishers of Scribner's Monthly were to buy Timothy Titcomb Holland a room and arm him with a beautiful red mallet they would do their readers a service.

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CLIMATE AND WEATHER.
COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at \$5.12; in New York at 12¢.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north to east, nearly stationary temperature and possibly higher barometer.

Daily Weather Report.
OMER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORP., U. S. A.
KIRKLAND HOUSE, September 9, 1879. P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of ac-

tion.

NAMES OF STATIONS.

	Position	Wind.	Weather.
Athens	30° 15' 60"	W. N. Gentle	Calm
Augusta	32. 21. 75	S. E. Fresh	Fair
Concord	32. 21. 75	E. Fresh	Fair
Decatur	30. 06. 57	S. E. Fresh	Fair
Evans	30. 06. 57	S. E. Fresh	Fair
Kennesaw	30. 06. 57	S. E. Fresh	Fair
Lawrenceville	30. 12. 66	S. E. Fresh	Fair
Marietta	31. 13. 70	S. E. Fresh	Fair
Newnan	30. 13. 66	S. E. Fresh	Fair
Norcross	30. 13. 66	S. E. Light	Clear
Perkins	30. 13. 66	S. E. Light	Clear

* 100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—From 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour; after 2 p.m. moderate, 15 to 20, inclusive.

High, 20 to 30, inches.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 9, 1879.

Time.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
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6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 m.	SW.	Cloudy
2 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
10 a.m.	SW.	Cloudy
12 noon	SW.	Cloudy
2 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
4 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
6 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy
8 p.m.	SW.	Cloudy